STRO-HUNGARIAN CONTROVERSY ENDED

ition Party Succeeds in ridging Difficulty Between Two Nations.

ED THE RETURN OF ABSOLUTISM

er Has Interview With the mperor and Elections Will Proceed.

nna, April 6.—After fourteen hs of controversy between the e and the coalition parties, the garian crisis finally has been set- Both sides express satisfaction the result obtained, which appears e in the nature of a compromise. news of peace was received with in both houses. Everyone was ly tired of the struggle, which has uch a disastrous effect on the finan- economic situation in Hungary. compromise was chiefly due to the s of the coalitionists, who feared at ast moment the advent of a period bsolutism, which was inevitable if lections were not held before April as prescribed by the constitution. Feiervary cabinet welcomes the ures of the coalition, and thus an ment speedily was reached. ngary now can return to her nor- political experience. The elections be held within the proper time, and mentary government re-establish- The crown

Will Get Recruits Wanted

rmy funds for military service will oted and the customs tariff and ancial treaties will be ratified by Hungarian parliament. The com- l union with Austria is assured 1917. Frances Kossuth, the coali- leader, today declared himself sat- He said the result was not a y for either party. Herr Kossuth nced that he would not enter the et, but would remain the leader of ndependent party. Count Apponyi will not enter the cabinet. nt Andrassy and Herr Kossuth to- had an audience with Emperor is Joseph and afterwards con- with Premier Fejervary. The rior approved of the proposal that nder Wekerle be entrusted with rmation of a new government. It ected that the appointment of ew ministers and the proclamation ctions will be announced officially pril 8th.

Terms of the Agreement

der the terms of the agreement the ror-king assents to the formation new cabinet of coalition to carry he instructions under the limited ou law this month and to hold a on of parliament in May. The ment guarantees to pass the t of 1905-6 and also the recruiting investment bills and annual com- al treaties and to maintain the quo between Austria and Hun- The new parliament will be to pass a bill adopting universal ge, and then will be dissolved, al- g the election of a new parliament the permanent suffrage system to with the military demand and of the crown under the constitu- The government, after the uni- l suffrage election, will be formed nformity with the desires of the rity of the parliament. It is prob- that the king-emperor, after a absence, will visit Budapest on 9th, in order to swear in the rle cabinet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

re His Honor Judge Lampman) April 6, 1906.

her vs. Douglas—In this case the dant was ordered to file, within days, a further and better affi- of documents; plaintiff entitled e costs of the summons. A. D. e for plaintiff; H. D. Helmcken, for defendant.

ional Cash Register vs. Ren- —This was a replevin action for recovery of a cash register sold by laintiff company to one Christo, gave a hire receipt. Christo sold egister to a man named Bones, whom Renfrew bought it. The iffs now claim the machine or balance of original price ($65) by Christo. Judgment was to been given this morning, but His r asked for further evidence from bridge, the manager of the plain- ompany. H. G. S. Heisterman laintiff company; R. T. Elliott efendant.

vnass vs. Munn—This was a anic's lien action, claim being for ware supplied in erection of Mrs. 's residence on Terrace avenue contractor named Mason, who ed out before the completion of uilding, and plaintiff filed a lien. chief question was a technical s to a discrepancy in the dates e affidavit of lien filed. Judg- for plaintiff for $58.50 and costs. Gregory for plaintiff; Harold obertson for defendant.

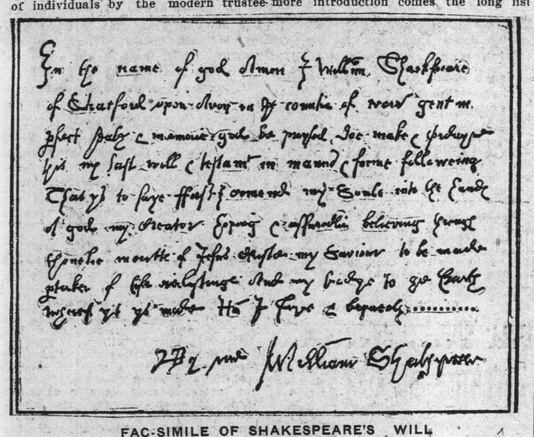
fore His Honor Judge Lampman afternoon, Alfred Williams, who sent up for trial by Magistrate for obtaining money under false ences, applied for bail. His Honor the bail at $2,500, in two sureties 250 each. Harold B. Robertson Williams; F. J. Fulton, K. C., for the crown.

lliams & Mellis vs. Henderson Hambly—This was a mechanic's ction in which plaintiffs claimed price of mirrors, grates, etc., put Henderson's store at the corner oughton and Government streets, erson being the lessee and Ham- he owner. Evidence was taken morning and plaintiffs obtained ment for full amount claimed st Henderson. The claim against bly's interest was abandoned. time ago, in the suit of the Mel- Company vs. Henderson, the fix- in the building, which were held tenant's fixtures, were sold by of the court and the money paid court until further order. The r will now have to be decided as hether Williams & Mellis or the se Company are entitled to the y in court. This will likely up for argument at an early H. G. S. Heisterman for plain- R. T. Elliott for Hambly; no appeared for Henderson.

Whims and Fancies Revealed in Wills

A Patriot Who Wanted His Skin Made Into Drum Heads—Jeremy Bentham's Post Mortem Banquets—A Rhode Island Will of Six Words—Strange Requests Which Add to the Trials of Trustees—Companies Now Taking the Place of Individuals in Managing Estates.

NEW YORK, March 31. — Although bankers, lawyers and others interested in the financial and legal signs of the times have already ceased discussing the will of the late Marshall Field, it still has wide general interest as an indication of the passing of the individual trustee as the person to carry out the provisions of such a document. Mr. Field divided his vast estate into several bequests and placed them in the charge of trust companies acting in co-operation with individual trustees. By so doing he emphasized the truth of the saying of a British jurist that the "true index of a man's character is contained in his will and testament." In this case the document was an index of the far-seeing business acumen of the testator who thus gave post mortem approval to the system that is nowadays rapidly replacing the old-fashioned trusteeship of individuals by the modern trustee-



FAC-SIMILE OF SHAKESPEARE'S WILL

ship of organized institutions acting in an impersonal business capacity.

In fact, it is becoming more and more difficult to persuade the ordinary well-informed mortal to be a trustee. Men who act as trustees, however well intentioned they may be, often get into serious difficulties. Not long ago two trustees in England, neither of them a wealthy man, were compelled by the beneficiary's own most ardent wishes, to him out of their own pockets $30,000 which had been lost through an investment contrary to the terms of the document but made in compliance with the beneficiarie's own most ardent wishes.

In legal phrase a trustee is a person "entrusted with property for the benefit of another." In more homely language such a person is one who has all the worries and responsibilities of wealth without any of its enjoyments. Then, too, there are men who hergy the trust reposed in them and dissipate property whose rightful owners have no means of recovering it. For these reasons the day of individual trustee is passing. The modern trust company is taking his place. One New York company alone, the Trust Company of America, is trustee for more than $1,000,000 worth of estates and private bequests.

Without some means to carry out its provisions there would be little use in making a will whether expressed in the ordinary legal phraseology or in the style adopted by the jovial spirit who began:

"I, William Hickington,
Poet of Pocklington,
Do give and bequeath,
As free as I breathe."

and continued throughout in doggerel, or like that of the gentleman with a prejudice against mustaches who carefully provided that none of his heirs should ever be anything but smooth-shaven.

It is a curious fact that some of the crudest and quaintest wills have stood legal tests while others drawn up by skilled lawyers have been successfully broken. One of the most remarkable wills on record in England was scratched on a plank of wood by a shipwrecked naval officer; another will, admitted to probate in New York was written on the back of the frontispiece in a German story book. In Rhode Island may be seen what is probably the shortest will on record. It contains only six words: "Mrs. ——, I leave her all." Yet it was quite as effective as the prolixity and solemnity with which William Shakespeare began a similar document.

"In the name of God, Amen," wrote the great dramatist, "I, William Shakespeare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the County of Warwick, Gent., in perfect health and memory (God be praised!) do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following: that is to say,"—then after yet more introduction comes the long list of bequests and instructions to his executors.

Trustees and executors come face to face with some very curious requests, sometimes, indeed, requests that common sense insists upon disregarding. One of the most remarkable conditions ever presented to an amazed executor, for example, was the command of a New England gentleman that his skin be made into two drumheads, the same to become the property of an old friend who should go to Bunker Hill at sunrise every 17th of June and there beat on the said drum the tune of "Yankee Doodle." The request was the more easily ignored as it had no bearing upon the actual disposal of his goods and chattels. And hardly less startling was the wish expressed in the will of Jeremy Bentham, a distinguished author and founder of the School of Utilitarianism, that his body be embalmed and seated in his favorite arm-chair at the banquet table of his friends and disciples at any especially important meetings. The wish in this case was actually carried into effect, and for several years the figure of the benevolent philosopher still presided over his friend's banquets—gazing from a glass case, to be sure, but described as having all the appearance, thanks to the skill of the embalming process, of an excellent statue. But as time went on the banquets became fewer, and the old gentleman now sits in the museum of an English college.

In actual donations of money that one or more trustees must administer, the human nature of a will lies more frequently in its smaller than in its larger donations. A man in England, for instance, some time ago, bequeathed the sum of twenty shillings a year, payable at five shillings quarterly, to a poor man "to go about the parish church, during the sermon, to keep people awake, and to keep dogs out of the church." One can almost see him in imagination sitting in his pew and chuckling in advance over that provision. And there was a man in Ohio not long ago who founded by will an infirmary for homeless cats, and took good care to specify that proper "sporting grounds," well stocked with rats, should be provided for the inmates.

Far removed from his kindly feeling was the Bostonian—although there may have been something to be said for him—whose will left his wife penniless unless she married again within five years, giving as a reason that he wanted somebody else to find out how hard it was to live with her. In this country such post mortem spite, however, easily defeats its own ends, and no American jury would expect either a good natured trustee or an impersonal trust company acting in the same capacity, to enforce the conditions.

Pleasanter to think of, although sometimes equally absurd in detail, are the wills now and then made by testators who aim to promote virtue and discourage vice among their immediate descendants. There is a Long Island will in which a man of considerable wealth provided that none of his heirs should inherit unless they could give proof that they were leading lives of almost angelic virtue. They could neither smoke nor drink; they must be up early every morning and breakfast at a certain hour; they must be in the house early each evening; they must be industrious; they should never enter a barroom and should not marry until the age of twenty-five. Out of all the heirs there was only one who was willing to come within the limits of the specifications. Quite the opposite of this Long Islander was the queer old Finlander who cheerfully devised all his property to the Devil—and the State at once took possession of it. Perhaps hardly less cynical was the man in one of our Western towns who devised all his property to a man who could prove himself a Christian; defining the word "Christian" in a way that no mortal man could possibly come up to. And here the court set aside the will and saved the executors untold perplexity by giving the property to a legal heir.

Dividing property by means of a will is a custom of ancient origin, perhaps the earliest mention of a will being the statement in Genesis that Jacob gave Joseph a portion above his brethren. In Greece wills are said to have been made as early as 594 B. C., although legislation covering questions of legacies probably came into being several centuries later. From those early days until the middle of the nineteenth century individuals acted as trustees under wills. Finally lawyers began warning their clients against the dangers of trusteeship and the rascality of unscrupulous trustees has formed the basis of an infinite variety of plays and novels. Half a century ago the first trust company that included trusteeship among its routine duties was formed in England. So successful have been the trust companies that there are now more than 600 of them in the United States, with resources of more than $2,500,000,000 and aggregate deposits amounting to nearly $2,000,000,000, or nearly one-fifth of the total deposits of all the banking institutions in the country.

Trust companies act as executors, administrators or guardians. A trust company cannot be persuaded into making dangerous investments in order to gamble for large returns upon the property committed to its care. Its clients' interests must be guarded according to strict business and legal principles. It keeps its trust funds entirely distinct from its own affairs but the capital and surplus of the whole organization supplies a guarantee that its obligations in a fiduciary capacity will be properly fulfilled. In many companies the trust department occupies entirely separate quarters with no relation to the banking department except that of depositor. "Corporation" officers of this kind, said an officer of the Trust Company of America, in discussing the terms of the Filed will, "have the advantage over individuals in possessing better knowledge of profitable investments, better connections for the transaction of business and better command of legal and financial sources of advice and information."

MIXED FARMING AT SAANICH

Hogs and Sheep as Money Makers—The Land Problem Again.

Written for the Sunday Colonist By H. F. Pullen

WHILE a few of the larger ranchers of the Saanich district are ready to debate the question of the advisability of devoting one's energies to some particular phase of the farming industry, the majority believe in doing a little of everything. There is hardly anything that cannot be grown on the fertile lands of the peninsula; fruit, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, grain, potatoes, as well as hops, thrive well and yield a good profit.

James Hagan and his son have a fine farm between the West road and the Saanich arm, with a splendid frontage on the latter. Of his one hundred and seventy acres he has one hundred cleared. Here he keeps about sixteen cows, which are fed on hay and roots without any grain feed, and which average him $50 apiece every year for cream, besides the separated milk, which is fed to pigs.

Every season about twenty pigs are fed on the skim milk, and it takes very little grain feeding to make them worth $10 to $12 each. At least half of this can be credited to the milk, so that the milk from sixteen cows can be said to be worth over $100 just for pig feed. The value of this by-product is seldom calculated in considering the profits to be made from cows.

The thirty ewes almost keep themselves on the wild land, so that the forty lambs they raise on an average are almost all profit. The ewes get some oats and hay during the lambing season; that is, in January and February, as well as in March. When ready for the butcher the lambs are worth on an average $4.50 each, or $180 for the season's output. Formerly the Indians' dogs were a source of danger to the sheep, but since the natives have taken to shepherding themselves they have destroyed all dangerous dogs.

Whenever a field is to be seeded down to clover and timothy it is first prepared for wheat, and in the fall the wheat and timothy are sown at the same time. In the following March three or four pounds of clover seed to the acre is sown. This method is sowing usually insures a good plant, from which three annual crops can be cut or two tons to the acre, and after that it is good for a couple of years' pasturing. Sometimes three tons to the acre is obtained from mixed clover and timothy, but the average is about two tons.

Oats is the staple grain crop throughout lower British Columbia, and this crop yields everywhere from fifty bushels to the acre upwards. Mr. Hagan is very conservative in his estimates, being afraid of giving misleading information; yet his figures show plainly that his hundred acres of land brings him a steady income. He has lived on his farm for the past thirty-two years and every year makes it more valuable.

Edwin Johns, of Saanichton, says that there is plenty of hard work on a farm, but a good, comfortable living can be made there. He has one hundred acres, of which seventy-five acres are cleared. The land is mostly good read loam from which big fir timber has been taken and is particularly suited for growing clover crops. From two and a half to three tons to the acre is a very common yield.

Mr. Johns likes the Jersey cow or Jersey grade. He thinks them more profitable than the Holsteins. He generally kills the calves at a month old and sells them dressed. The price is about 10 cents a pound, and the calves dress from 100 to 120 pound each. Alive they are worth 7 cents.

Land-clearing is one of the subjects in which Mr. Johns, like almost all farmers, is very vitally interested. He has been working with a Smith grubber, which is manipulated by horse power. The power of this machine is almost as great as of an engine, but it is very slow and it does not pile the stumps. As the piling is nearly half the work, there is a vast difference in the comparative cost of clearing with these machines.

Xavier Marcotte has a large farm of 560 acres on the side of Mount Newton, but only eighty acres is under cultivation, with about fifty acres slashed and used for pasture. There he has thirty-five fine Southdown ewes, the lambs from which last year were sold for $5 each. They average considerably more than one lamb to each ewe, and are given nothing but hay to eat, so that the product is almost all profit. He also has a small herd of grade cows, nine of which are in milk. He believes in the farm from which he derives his living.

C. H. Gillan has been only a few years on his farm near Mount Newton, but he has already become much attached to the district. He believes in the Fresian Holstein cow, of which breed he has the nucleus of a herd. With seven cows he has taken as high as $64 a month from the creamery. One gives him over four gallons at every milking, yet she gets nothing to eat but grass.

Mr. Gillan has a plan of his own for feeding hogs. He thinks that by raising a rotation of green crops and roots the pigs may be kept growing and in good condition, so that it would not take much grain feed to finish them. This plan has been adopted near Ottawa with a large measure of success, and he considers this climate much more suitable for the purpose than that in the East. The Yorkshire is his favorite hog, because it is very prolific and matures quickly.

Mr. Gillan is in British Columbia because he likes the climate much better than in the more easterly provinces. He thinks that there is money to be made at farming if it is conducted properly. Both industry and brains are needed here as elsewhere.

Like every other farmer, Mr. Gillan thinks his own place better than any other in the country. This is a good healthy sign, indicating that every farm has peculiar merits of its own. The farm in question extends over one hundred and fifty acres of deep bottom land, half of which is cleared. The soil certainly looks as if it would never become impoverished. It would seem as if this would be a model place on which to raise hay for the market as the crops would be sure to be heavy and there would be little danger of injuring the soil.

Even in this old settled district there is at least a third of the land still covered with timber, probably more. The process of clearing by hand is slow and extremely laborious and expensive. The advent of a stumping engine would be welcomed by the ranchers if it would clear the land at a reasonable price. Whether in this district there would be sufficient business to warrant the purchase of an outfit it is difficult to say without looking over the country with that purpose in view. Very little clearing is being done just now because of the high price of labor and the disinclination of the younger generation to engage in the hard manual labor necessary to do the work by the old methods. None of us want to work as hard at manual toil as our fathers did, especially when we see another way of getting the work done.

Another reason for the slackening up on the clearing is the fact that most of the ranchers have enough land already cleared on which to make a comfortable living. One hundred acres of land is sufficient acreage on which to keep twenty cows with the usual complement of pigs, sheep, young stock, etc. That should be sufficient for one man to handle economically and is certainly sufficient to provide a handsome living if well managed.

INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS NOW AT ITS HEIGHT

Many Settlers For the Northwest Stand all Night in Crowded Cars.

"The trains on the Soo line are unable to carry all the emigrants bound for the Northwest. I saw over a hundred left behind by one train when I was leaving Minneapolis," said Mr. W. Maxwell Smith, Dominion fruit inspector, to a Vancouver Province representative.

Mr. Smith returned on the Imperial Limited from a stay of several weeks at Ottawa, where he was attending the Dominion Fruit Growers' conference as the delegate from Vancouver. Speaking of the rush of new settlers to the Canadian Northwest, Mr. Smith said one could have no conception of the thousands that are pouring into that fertile district unless by personal experience and a trip through the new provinces.

"I came west by the Soo line, and I came very near getting left at Minneapolis, for I had to climb over the railing in the baggage room to get to the sleeping car. It was after the gates had been closed to keep out any more passengers from the tourist cars which were already as full as they could be. There were more than a hundred passengers who had purchased their tickets unable to find accommodation on that train and were left at the station. They would no doubt await the next train, when about a similar state of affairs would probably prevail from what I was able to learn.

Many Stood Up All Night

"When I say that all the cars were jammed to the limit it conveys but a slight idea of the rush of people to the Northwest. Why, I know personally that many of the intending settlers in the Canadian Northwest who were on that train stood up all night on the trip up to Moosejaw. There was nothing else to do. Every berth and seat was taken. So there they stood through the long night. Things were better when Moosejaw, on the main line of the C. P. R., was reached. But the big train that pulled out of there had every seat in its twelve cars filled, and by the time Calgary was reached there was only a few of the new settlers left. These kept dropping off at various points along the line where there are any signs of new towns springing up everywhere.

Fine Class of Emigrants

"What impressed me more particularly," continued Mr. Smith, "was the fact that these new settlers seemed to be all fairly well-to-do. They are entirely different from the illiterate adventurers who came west in the early sixties and helped to settle much of the American western states. These new settlers were for the most part accompanied by their families and discussed very intelligently their plans for the future and what they intended to do in the fertile new land to which they were bound.

"On my way west I stopped off at Yellow Grass in Saskatchewan to visit a brother whom I had not seen for some years. He told me that the rush of new settlers had been going on all spring and every train which passed there during my brief stay was similarly crowded with emigrants. It will be a great thing for the Canadian Northwest when all these farmers start raising wheat. It will also be a good thing for the fruit growers of British Columbia, for this rapidly increasing population of the new Northwest provinces will furnish a market for all the fruit that can be raised in British Columbia."

What the Fruit Growers Did

Speaking of the fruit growers' convention which was held at Ottawa, Mr. Smith said that the chief feature of the gathering was the unanimity of feeling on the part of all the delegates and representatives to raise the standard of the fruit industry to the highest point possible. Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, showed his interest in the conference by presiding at every one of three days' session, as he wished to hear all the discussions on the various questions taken up. Mr. Smith thought that the duties of Dominion fruit inspectors would be considerably lessened by the action of the conference in defining two new grades of all fruits. These were fancy—to consist of absolutely perfect specimens—and No. 2, a grade below No. 1. The conference also recommended that a uniform style of shipping box and barrel be adopted all over Canada. Hearty endorsement was also given to the government's proposal to establish experimental fruit stations in various parts of the Dominion, where peculiar conditions as affecting fruits are found to exist.

RAILROAD BILLS PASS THE HOUSE

Two British Columbia Roads Secure Their Charters at Ottawa.

SUPREME COURT VERDICTS

Collapse of Tower Causes Animated Discussion in Commons.

OTTAWA, April 6.—(Special)—The Whitehorse & Alsek and the Nakusp & Slocan bills finally passed the House tonight. The Boundary, Kamloops & Cariboo and the Pacific, Northern & Omineca bills were read a first time. The Vancouver & Lulu Island bill was referred back for further consideration.

In the supreme court today judgments were rendered in the following British Columbia cases: Ship North vs. the King, an appeal from the exchequer court, dismissed with costs, Girouard J. dissenting; Lassell vs. Hannah, appeal from the supreme court of British Columbia, dismissed with costs; Milne vs. Yorkshire Guarantee Company, appeal from the supreme court of British Columbia, allowed with costs.

The public accounts committee tried to elicit from government officials further information regarding the North Atlantic Trading Company, but failed, and then decided to cable Lord Strathcona to procure the required information.

Talk in the Commons

As an outcome of personal examination of the wrecked tower by half a dozen Conservative members, there was a vigorous discussion in the Commons which lasted several hours. Material from the fallen structure was produced by Messrs. Brodeur, Armstrong and others which showed that the work was absolutely rotten. This led to several members relating their experience of construction of public works in different parts of the country. Hon. Mr. Hyman announced that Architects Curry of Toronto and Hutchison of Montreal would be requested to make an independent report as speedily as possible. The discussion branched out over a wide field. Messrs. Bennett and Conmee had a wrangle lasting over a quarter of an hour. The Speaker had great difficulty in preserving order. Then Sam Hughes got after Conmee about his grafting propensities. Mr. Hughes said to his personal knowledge Conmee had secured control of the timber along the Canadian Northern Railway between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. Conmee denied this, but Hughes reiterated his assertion, notwithstanding this. Speaker Sutherland made Mr. Hughes take the statement back, and so the talk went on and no business was done.

Lulu Island Passenger Rates

The railway commissioners have approved of the new passenger tariff for the Lulu Island branch of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

Their Majesties Thank Canada

The colonial secretary under date of March 21 sends a despatch to the Governor-General expressing the cordial thanks of Their Majesties for the mark of sympathy from Canada in the time of their distress and appreciation of the great loss sustained by them by the death of the King of Denmark. The despatch concludes: "Her Majesty the Queen has been greatly comforted by the expressions of affectionate regard towards herself and by knowing that the heart of Canada goes out to her in her sorrow."

Canadian Patriotic Association

The Canadian Patriotic association in its third report says the total subscriptions are $339,971. To widows and orphans has been paid out $83,316; to invalid and disabled soldiers, $161,663; to dependents, $31,999. Balance on hand, $90,558. The total number of cases dealt with in six years is 1,986. No new cases will be considered.

More Terrible Than War!

More terrible than war, famine or pestilence is that awful destroyer, that hydra-headed monster, Consumption, that annually sweeps away more of earth's inhabitants than any other single disease known to the human race.

"It is only a cold, a trifling cough," say the careless, as the irritation upon the delicate mucous membrane causes them to hack away with an irritable tickling of the throat. When the irritation settles on the mucous surface of the throat, a cough is the result. To prevent Bronchitis or Consumption of the Lungs, do not neglect a cough however slight as the irritation spreading throughout the delicate lining of the sensitive air passages soon leads to fatal results. If on the first appearance of a cough or cold you would take a few doses of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

you would save yourself a great deal of unnecessary suffering. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the life-giving properties of the pine trees of Norway, and for Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and all Throat and Lung affections it is a specific. Be sure when you ask for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to get it. Don't be humbugged into taking something else. Price 25 cts.

Miss Lena Johnston, Toledo, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for throat troubles after taking numerous other remedies, and I must say that nothing can take the place of it. I would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land, situate on the north bank of the Copper River, about one mile and a half from the mouth: Commencing at a stake marked C. A. Bourne's S. E. Corner, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains more or less to the Copper River, thence southeasterly along Copper River to point of commencement.

Skeena Canyon, B. C., February 4, 1906.
C. A. BOURNE.
mr16 F. M. Dockrill, Agent.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

W. A. E. Mineral Claim, situate Victoria Mining Division, Helmcken District, on Koksilah River bank, in Helmcken District, on Vancouver Island.

Take notice that the Koksilah Mining Company, Limited, Non-personal Liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89617, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1906.
WILLIAM FORREST,
mr20 Local Director.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

To ALEXANDER MACASKILL, Registered Owner, and ANGUS MACKAY, Assessed Owner of Lot Nine (9) of Lot One (1), Block One (1), Section Eleven (11), Esquimalt District, Map 307a:

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made to register Edward Murton as the owner in fee simple, under a Tax Sale Deed from the Assessor of the District of Victoria, to him bearing date the 28th day of October, 1904, of the above mentioned land, and you and each of you are required to contest the claim of said Tax purchaser within Thirty days from the first publication hereof.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 24th day of March, 1906.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
mr29 Registrar-General.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL UNION.

Kin5g and Queen of Italy Inaugurate Annual Congress.

Rome, April 7.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena today inaugurated the international postal congress in the capital, in the presence of the diplomatic corps. Delegates were present from all parts of the world, including Abyssinia and China, which were not represented at the former conference. The inaugural address was inaugurated by Baccelli, the minister of posts and telegraphs. He then, in the name of the King, formally declared the congress open.

Conspicuous among those present were Edward Rosewater of Omaha and Captain N. M. Brooks of Washington, the official delegates from the United States. Captain Brooks is the chief of the bureau of foreign mails of the United States post office department, and as a result of his many years of service and wide experience he is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on postal matters in the world.

The International Postal Union

under whose auspices the congress is held, was organized originally about forty years ago by a few of the leading nations of the world, its first congress being held at Berne, which city still remains the headquarters and clearing house of the union. At the present time sixty-two nations are by treaty connected with the union, Afghanistan being the only country not a member.

The present congress, which is expected to be in session several weeks, will consider all those questions involving foreign mails and their transportation and postal appliances. One of the principal questions to come up is that of the rate for foreign postage, which at present is 5 cents for each half ounce, first class. It is the general opinion that this rate is too high for the weight allowed. It is probable that the congress will decree one of two things—that the rate of foreign postage be decreased to 3 cents or possibly 2 cents for each half ounce of first class mail, or that the weight of first class mail permitted for 5 cents shall be doubled.

The question of devising a better system for the transportation of foreign mails will receive attention, and the adoption of a universal postage stamp will also come up for consideration. In connection with the last-named subject the congress will consider the system recently adopted by the Dutch government, namely, the scheme of keeping on sale in the post offices of the principal towns a supply of stamps corresponding to the value of 5 cents of the principal countries of the world, which are sold at a very slight advance on the face value. This plan enables a writer, in sending a letter to a foreign country, to enclose postage for a reply when desired.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

London, April 6.—Sir W. Y. Kobalis, president of the royal society of British Artists since 1888, died here suddenly during the night, of heart disease.

PEACE IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, April 6.—Peace between the crown and the Hungarian, has been concluded and the parliamentary crisis is over. Premier Fejervary has resigned and Alexander Wekerle has been appointed Premier with a mandate to form a conciliatory cabinet for Hungary.

CALL LABOR TO POLLS.

United Progressive Organization of Chicago Plans Campaign.

Chicago, April 7.—A convention of representatives of trade unions and progressive societies will be held tomorrow to effect a permanent organization of the recently formed United Progressive Organization of Chicago. Steps will be taken by the convention to prepare a plan of action whereby all voters belonging to labor unions and progressive asociations will take a half holiday on judicial primary day, April 28th, and go to the polls to select delegates to the convention of both the Democratic and Republican parties who will support the nomination of candidates favorable to the cause of unionism. The capture of one or both of these political parties, it is declared, is the only practical method of bringing about changes in conditions now complained of by unionists.

GOOD DIGESTION.

If you can keep your digestive system in proper condition the body will be well nourished and you need have little fear of disease. By regulating the kidneys, liver and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills ensure a healthful condition of the organs of digestion and for this reason are indispensable as a family medicine.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special timber licenses to the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's N. W. corner, planted on the north bank of the Copper River, about 3 miles from the mouth, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 2. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. E. corner, planted on the south bank of the Copper River, about 13 miles from the mouth, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 3. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. E. corner, planted on the north bank of the Copper River, about 18 miles from the mouth, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. E. corner, planted on the north bank of the Copper River, about 21 miles from the mouth, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 5. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. E. corner, planted on the north bank of Copper River, about 24 miles from the mouth, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 6. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. W. corner, planted on the north side of the Copper River, about 24 miles from the mouth, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 7. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's N. W. corner, planted about 26 miles up the Copper River, on the north bank, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 8. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. W. corner, planted on the north bank of the Copper River, about 27 miles from the mouth, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 9. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. W. corner, planted on the north bank of the Copper River, about 28 miles from the mouth, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 10. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. E. corner, planted on the south bank of the Copper River, about 28 miles from the mouth, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains to point of commencement.

Skeena Canyon, B. C., February 6, 1906.
J. DUNSMUIR.
mr17 F. M. Dockrill, Agent.

NOTICE OF TIMBER LICENCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Sayward District: Commencing at a post on East side of Read Island, about one mile from South end of said Island, in what is known as Lake Bay; the post is marked H. P.; thence running West 80 chains, thence South to shore of Hoskyn Inlet, thence 80 chains East, thence North to shore of Sutil Channel, thence along shore to place of commencement.

Read Island, March 14, 1906.
mr20 HARRY PERRY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post ¾ of a mile South of the Southwest corner of R. Tomlinson's pre-emption, on the left bank of Skeena River, marked J. M.'s N. W. corner, thence South 20 chains, thence East 20 chains, thence North 30 chains to bank of river, thence following bank of river to point of commencement, containing 50 acres, more or less.

Meanskinisht, B. C., January 9, 1906.
f14 (Signed) JOSEPH MALWAIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post at S. B.'s S. E. marked A. W.'s S. W. corner, thence North 40 chains, thence East 48 to bank of the river, thence by bank of river to point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

Meanskinisht, B. C., January 9, 1906.
f14 (Signed) AMOS WILLIAMS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post at R. Tomlinson's pre-emption, marked S. B.'s S. W. corner, thence North 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 10 chains to right bank of Skeena River, thence by bank of river to point of commencement., containing 80 acres more or less.

f14. (Signed) SAMUEL BRIGHT.
Meanskinisht, B. C., January 9, 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post at the Northeast corner of my pre-emption on the right bank of Skeena River, marked R. T.'s S. E. corner, thence West 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence East 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Meanskinisht, B. C., January 9, 1906.
f14 (Signed) ROBERT TOMLINSON, JR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post on the left bank of Skeena River, about two miles North of R. Tomlinson's pre-emption, marked E. S.'s N. W. corner, thence 20 chains East, thence 20 chains south, thence 11 chains West to the river, thence by the bank of river to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Meanskinisht, B. C., January 9, 1906.
f14 (Signed) PHILIP SUTTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post at the Northeast corner of R. Tomlinson, sr., pre-emption on the left bank of Skeena River, marked E. S.'s S. W. corner, thence South 20 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 30 chains to bank of river, thence by bank of river to point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

Meanskinisht, B. C., January 9, 1906.
f14 (Signed) EDWARD STUART.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land in Cassiar District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post planted on the West bank of the Skeena River, about one mile below Hazelton, and marked "T. Olsen's Initial Post," thence West 40 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 40 chains, from thence following the winding of the river to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

Hazelton, B. C., December 8, 1905.
f13 THOS. OLSEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post at S. B.'s Northeast corner, marked S. M.'s S. E. corner, thence West 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence East 20 chains, thence South 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

Meanskinisht, B. C., January 9, 1906.
f14 (Signed) STEPHEN MORGAN.